

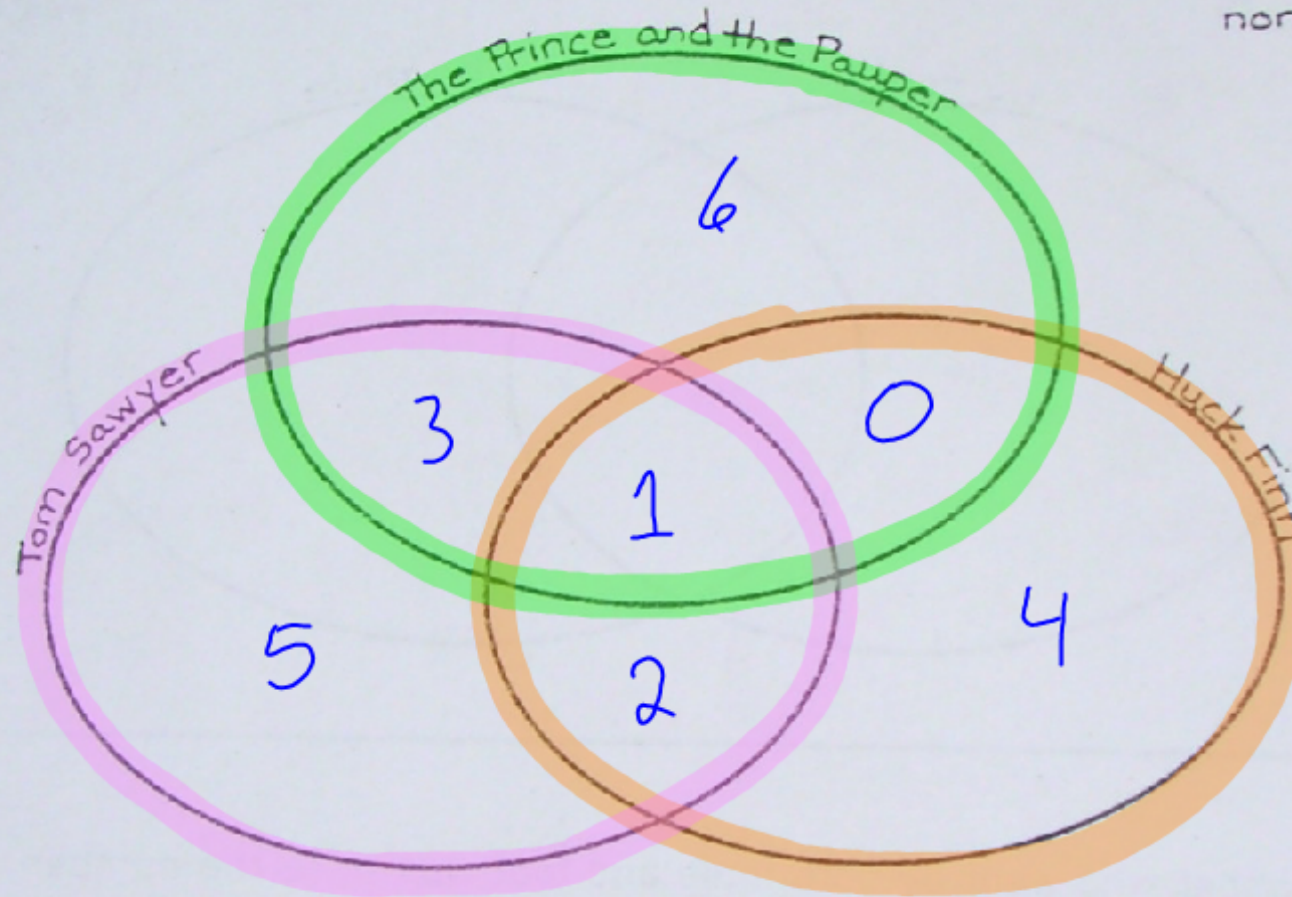
In Missouri the group of 24 students visited Hannibal, the home of Mark Twain.

- 11 of the students had read Twain's book *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*.
- 7 had read his book *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*.
- 10 had read his book *The Prince and the Pauper*.
- 3 had read both *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* and *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*.
- 4 had read both *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer* and *The Prince and the Pauper*.
- 1 had read both *The Prince and the Pauper* and *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*.
- 1 had read all 3 stories.

How many had read none of the 3 books by Twain?

24 students

3 had read  
none



- ① How many different five-digit numbers can be formed from the digits 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 if each digit is used only once?

- 1) 120
- 2) 60
- 3) 24
- 4) 20

$$\frac{5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1}{5!} = 120$$

factorial

- ② A locker combination system uses three digits from 0 to 9. How many different three-digit combinations with no digit repeated are possible?

- 1) 30
- 2) 504
- 3) 720
- 4) 1,000

$$10 \cdot 9 \cdot 8 = 720$$

- 12) A certain state is considering changing the arrangement of letters and numbers on its license plates. The two options the state is considering are:  
 Option 1: three letters followed by a four-digit number with repetition of both letters and digits allowed  
 Option 2: four letters followed by a three-digit number without repetition of either letters or digits [Zero may be chosen as the first digit of the number in either option.]  
 Which option will enable the state to issue more license plates? How many *more* different license plates will that option yield?

Option 1:  $\underline{26} \cdot \underline{26} \cdot \underline{26} \cdot \underline{10} \cdot \underline{10} \cdot \underline{10} \cdot \underline{10} = 17,576,000$

Option 2:  $\underline{26} \cdot \underline{25} \cdot \underline{24} \cdot \underline{23} \cdot \underline{10} \cdot \underline{9} \cdot \underline{8} = 258,336,000$

- 13 In Jackson County, Wyoming, license plates are made with two letters ( $A$  through  $Z$ ) followed by three digits ( $0$  through  $9$ ). The plates are made according to the following restrictions:
- the first letter must be  $J$  or  $W$ , and the second letter can be any of the 26 letters in the alphabet
  - no digit can be repeated
- How many different license plates can be made with these restrictions?

- 2) All seven-digit telephone numbers in a town begin with 746. How many telephone numbers may be assigned in the town if the last four digits do not begin or end in a zero.

$$\underline{9} \cdot \underline{10} \cdot \underline{10} \cdot \underline{9} = 8,100$$

① P, S, M, O, A



10



~~5 · 4 · 3 · 2 · 1~~

$$\underline{5} \cdot \underline{4} = 20 \div 2 = \boxed{10}$$

② P, S, M, O, A

P-S-M  
P-S-O  
P-S-A

P-M-O  
P-M-A

P-O-A

S-M-O  
S-M-A

S-O-A

M-O-A

10

$$\underline{5} \cdot \underline{4} \cdot \underline{3} = 60 \div 6 = \boxed{10}$$

PSM	}	2 item - 2 repeats
PMS		3 item - 6 repeats
S PM		4 items - 24
S MP		5 items - 120
M PS		
M SP		

Repeats is the number factorial

4 toppings  $\underline{5} \cdot \underline{4} \cdot \underline{3} \cdot \underline{2} \div 4!$

factorial gives all the ways to arrange  
n items

③ 7 possible toppings

Choose 2 toppings  
order does not matter

$$\underline{7} \cdot \underline{6} \div 2! = \boxed{21} \quad 7^C_2$$

Choose 3 toppings

$$\underline{7} \cdot \underline{6} \cdot \underline{5} = 210 \div 3! = \boxed{35} \quad 7^C_3$$

(36)

$${}^9C_3 = \frac{9 \cdot 8 \cdot 7}{3!} = 84$$

$${}^{10}C_2 = \frac{10 \cdot 9}{2!} = 45$$

$${}^{20}C_4 = \frac{20 \cdot 19 \cdot 18 \cdot 17}{4!} = 4,845$$

$${}^5C_1 = \frac{5}{1!} = 5$$

Bowls  $\rightarrow$  order doesn't matter, take out repeats

Cones  $\rightarrow$  order matters, don't divide